

CARDINALS NOW IN CONCLAVE

FIRST VOTE FOR POPE WILL BE TAKEN THIS MORNING.

March to the Hall of Meeting an Impressive Scene. Some of the Cardinals Almost Carried by Attendants—Result Entirely in Doubt—Bacelli and Sartorio Mentioned as Compromise Candidates.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
From THE SUN Correspondent at Rome.

ROME, July 31.—The largest Conclave ever assembled in the history of the Roman Church is now in progress in the Vatican, charged with the duty of selecting a successor to Leo XIII. to occupy the Pontifical throne. The first vote will be taken to-morrow. Nearly all the ancient forms and ceremonies were followed in the inauguration of this fundamental function of the widest spread religion of the modern world.

There was only one striking difference between this Conclave and the circumstances attending the election of other Popes in the past two or three centuries, and that was the strange indifference of the Roman populace. Instead of the concourse of thousands which gathered outside the Vatican to watch the assembling of the Conclave which elected Pope Leo in 1878, there was only a small group of priests, nuns, reporters and American tourists. Occasionally a priest or nun would kneel as a Cardinal carriage approached and the concourse would extend his hand in blessing a response.

A Italian journalist hailed Cardinal di Porto as the coming Pope when he drove up. The Cardinal smiled and blessed his well-wishers.

FINAL PUBLIC CEREMONIES

The Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated at 9 o'clock in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Vannutelli, all the other Cardinals attending. The tenth congregation followed at 11:15. Cardinal Agliardi distributed silver medals, issued by him as Chancellor, as insignia of the temporal power during interregnum.

FINAL PUBLIC CEREMONIES

The Cardinals then went to their homes for the last time before the meeting of the Conclave and reassembled in the Pauline Chapel at 4:30 o'clock, preliminary to their entrance into the sealed quarters. The assembled prelates, with the attendant priests, sang with voices many of which were thin and quavering, "Come, O Holy Spirit."

MARCH TO THE HALL

A procession was formed at 5 o'clock and the members of the Sacred College proceeded slowly through the royal hall. Cardinal Oreglia led the procession. Each Cardinal was attended by a member of the Noble Guard, his chaplain and a servant.

It was an impressive spectacle, but it had its pitiful features. Nearly a dozen prelates were so old and their steps so tottering that it was necessary in two or three cases to almost carry them to their cells.

The members of the Sacred College stopped first at the Sistine Chapel for ritual prayers. Then a member of the Noble Guard escorted each Cardinal to his cell, bade him farewell and expressed the hope that he would next see him on the Throne of Peter. Each Cardinal responded, according to custom, that the guard was enabled to ask him for two favors.

It was not until nearly 7 o'clock, after the final entry of the marshals having taken the oath to protect the Sacred College in the performance of its greatest duty, that the ceremony of closing up the doors and sealing up the Conclave was quite literally carried out.

GENUINE WALLS OF MASONRY

Genuine walls of masonry had been constructed across all the doors and passages. The quarters, however, were by no means so formidable as in ancient times. Each Cardinal has a comfortable, plainly furnished bedroom and sitting room. Forty-two of the Cardinals elected to eat their meals alone in their private apartments. The remaining twenty decided to dine at the same table. All telephones were taken out and all telegraph wires were cut.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE

It was evident as one watched the procession entering the Sistine Chapel that all the members of the Sacred College were deeply impressed by the solemnity of the moment. In nearly all those aged faces there shone the light of a mystic exaltation so genuine that it seemed to transform the faces that were emotionless at the funeral of St. Peter a week ago, were today full of sincerity and responsibility.

THE VOICES TREMBLED AS THEY RESPONDED TO THE CHANTED PRAYERS.

The violet-robed prelates entered the chapel two by two, walking slowly each to be accompanied by two, or three, as it is technically designated. The chapel had been transformed since it was last used. Upon the altar a vast array, representing the members of the Holy Ghost, had been placed. A chair in front will remain empty until the new Pontiff shall come to receive the first submission of his former colleagues. In the center of the chapel is a large table bearing two vases and one large covered chalice for the reception of ballots. Before each Cardinal's throne is a small table, with ink, paper and sealing wax.

To the left of the entrance is a stove with a pipe leading out of a window. In this room the unsuccessful ballots will be burned with damp straw. The burning of the ballots will signify to the outside watchers that no choice has been made. When the decisive ballot is taken the papers will be burned with dry straw, and the light smoke will indicate that a Pope has been elected, and that his election will soon be announced in the customary manner.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.

When the Cardinals were seated, Mgr. Merry del Val, secretary of the Conclave, read the Apostolic oath, the Cardinals repeating it after him. He then carried the Gospel to each prelate in turn, that he might seal the oath with his lips. When Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Camerlengo and president of the Conclave, was sworn, he in turn administered the oath to Mgr. Merry del Val. The attendants, both within and without the chapel, were then sworn to secrecy regarding the proceedings. A committee of the Cardinals then inspected the lodgings and also the work of sealing up the Conclave. The architect of the palace then delivered four keys to the Conclave on a silver salver to Cardinal Oreglia. He retained two and gave two to the marshals. Then a gong sounded and the Cardinals went to their cells.

The marshals then called in stentorian tones, "Allo! (exclamation), and the doors were locked within and without, not to be opened until the traditional announcement.

"I have to announce a great joy; we have a Pope," is made.

RESULT ENTIRELY IN DOUBT.

Never in recent generations has a Papal Conclave assembled with such a complete absence of any indication of the probable result. There are two rather ill-defined opposing policies represented in the Sacred College. They do not represent any sharp division of opinion; in fact, the position of nearly half the Cardinals is undecided and unknown. The questions involved almost entirely relate to the expediency of the recent administrative policy toward the Governments of Italy, France and other countries.

The issue, after all, is chiefly personal and is closely drawn in regard to no one except Cardinal Rampolla. In his case it is probably sufficiently strong to destroy his chances of election, although at the outset he probably will have more individual followers than any candidate. The reason for this is the entire confusion within the college itself in regard to the selection of candidates. This is contrary to the general conception of the situation, but it is illustrated by the fact that many of the Cardinals met each other for the first time during the current week.

Hence the occupants of the Vatican are in as much doubt to-night as to who the next Pope will be as is the world at large. In such circumstances it is most reasonable to expect the selection of an Italian who is not identified with any faction; probably not a Roman, but such a man, in fact, as Cardinal Bacelli, Bishop of Verona, or Cardinal Sartorio, Patriarch of Venice.

The victory of the Vatican is deserted to-night save for the presence of 700 Italian troops, who will guard the premises day and night until the election of a Pope is announced.

FIRST BALLOT TO-DAY.

The first ballot will be taken at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and it will undoubtedly be futile. The result of this ballot probably will be known at about noon.

The Tribune says that Cardinal Gibbons disapproves of the present political tendencies of the Vatican, and is desirous of having a purely religious Pontiff. He recommended to some of his colleagues the election of Cardinal Martini, whose abilities were much appreciated while he was dealing with the American movement. The Tribune does not expect the election of Cardinal Martini, because he is a monk, and is young.

LIFE OF LEO.

Pope Leo, some time before his death, commissioned Count Soderini to write his life for publication one year subsequent to his death. The Count had free access to the most secret archives of the Vatican for the purpose of his work. Leo requested that he write an impartial biography, and not a panegyric. Count Soderini has nearly completed the work, which will comprise four volumes. The last volume will contain some very important documents, now for the first time published, including letters from King Victor Emmanuel, and Mazzini to Pope Pius IX., giving a novel view of the history of the Papacy's loss of temporal power.

A Cardinal de Herrera, y de la Iglesia, Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, was taken ill almost as soon as he entered the Vatican. It is said that his condition is not serious, but Dr. Lappini has ordered that he keep to his bed in his cell. He will be allowed to vote therefrom if he is unable to go to the Sistine Chapel.

PARIS, July 31.—A despatch from Rome to the Matin says that Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Mecklenburg, and the Austrian Cardinal have made representations to three French Cardinals to the effect that Cardinal Rampolla cannot count on more than thirty out of the forty-two votes necessary for the election of the next Pope, and therefore it would be prudent to transfer their support to Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. The French Cardinals returned an unfavorable reply to this proposal.

A Cardinal from Rome to the Gazette contains an interview which the correspondent had with Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who declared that it was a libel to accuse him or his brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, of hostility to France. They had, he said, expressed views hostile to the French Government, because it was openly antagonistic to Catholicism, but he believed these views were also held by a great number of Frenchmen.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that some of the Cardinals are not at all pleased with the result of the balloting for cells. Cardinal Gibbons, who loves fresh air, finds himself shut up in a miserable little room, while during Leo's illness was regarded as good enough to serve as a waiting room for newspaper men. Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the unlucky number 13, Cardinal Rampolla's number was 18, which is stated, in a number of other representations the word Pope.

The Standard's Rome correspondent says that Cardinal Rampolla is well aware of the opposition to himself and has abandoned all hope of becoming Pontiff. He is concentrating his energies to secure the election of one of his own friends, who is widely believed to be Cardinal Gotti.

It is, indeed, believed that they have arrived at an understanding, by which Cardinal Rampolla will divert all his own votes to Cardinal Gotti, while the latter, if elected, will make Cardinal Rampolla President of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide and a Rampollate, such as Cardinal Ferrata, Papal Secretary of State.

Cardinals Oreglia, Agliardi and Serafino Vannutelli are, according to the correspondent, the leading champions outside the Rampolla party.

The correspondent adds that Cardinal Gibbons is one of Cardinal Agliardi's most zealous partisans, and that if he is elected Americanism and Christian democracy will doubtless come to the front.

The correspondent excludes from the possible Popes Cardinals Capelatro, Richelmy and Svampa, but includes Cardinals di Pietro, Prisco, Santo and Bacelli.

HER FLATIRON EXPLODED.

Woman Terribly Burned While Using a Self-Heating Iron Filled With Gasoline.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 31.—In her excitement over a blaze caused by an explosion of gasoline, Miss Mary Maggee of Worcester, near here, dashed a gallon bottle of the liquid on the floor. In an instant she was a mass of flames. Her body was terribly burned before assistance arrived. She is in a precarious condition, with chances, however, of recovery. At the time of the accident she was in the laundry of the house ironing, a self-heating iron being used. The contents of the iron in some way ignited and caused the explosion.

STAND BY SAM PARKS AGAIN.

HOUSEMEMBERS TURN DOWN THE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

Then a Telling Crowd Carry Parks and McCarthy to the Street on their Shoulders—Only the Four Delegates Will Confer With Employers.

Sam Parks and his entertainment committee again won a victory at last night's meeting of the Housemembers and Bridge-men's Union in Maencher Hall, Fifty-sixth street near Third avenue. The meeting voted almost unanimously to reject the arbitration agreement, of the employers' association.

It also reaffirmed its action of last week in refusing to appoint a committee of seventy-five to confer with the Iron League, and again directed the four walking delegates to call upon the Executive Committee of the league to-day.

President Neidig of the union, who is an anti-Parks man, was there, but his influence was nil. Parks was carried out of the hall on the shoulders of his friends, as was also Tom McCarthy, the other indicted walking delegate.

Parks and his committee, followed by the entire Parks contingent, were among the first arrivals and quickly rushed upstairs to the meeting hall on the third floor. For about half an hour the stairways were black with men crowding in. The room will seat 600. There were nearly 1,200 men packed into it.

The board of governors of the employers' association, which was as interested in the outcome of the meeting as the workers themselves, made sure that there was ample police protection, and kept in touch with the proceedings. Captain Tighe of the East Fifty-first street station was on hand early with ten or twelve uniformed men. Half a dozen detectives in plain clothes were also around.

President Neidig, who was expected to start a movement in favor of signing the agreement, was neutral. He made a speech in which he denied that he had any intention of causing a split in the union.

"I am prepared to go the way the union goes," he said. "I am not going to lead any split. I am president of the union, and my place is with the union, no matter what way it votes."

The letter from the Iron League, urging all the members to attend the meeting and to use their influence to get a committee of seventy-five members appointed to meet the representatives of the Iron League, was read and received with cheers.

Parks made several speeches in which he urged the men not to sign the agreement. He was received with shouts, but by the entertainment committee. In one of his speeches he said: "They talk about one-man power in labor, but we are fighting for one-man power in capital. We are fighting J. M. Cornell, president of the Iron League, who is its one-man power. We are not striking the American Bridge Company or any corporation."

Parks went on to say that he would never start for the arbitration agreement. Neither would the union. If the Iron League would sign the arbitration agreement it will nullify the other one.

More speeches were made and then a show of hands was taken on the rejection of the proposition of the Iron League and of the arbitration agreement. It looked as if every one voted for rejection. Then with a resolution was carried appointing the four walking delegates to call on the Iron League, instead of a committee of seventy-five, and to inform the League of the decision of the union.

Parks was then indicted on the shoulders of two of his men and carried down the stairs to the street, his entertainment committee shouting: "What's the matter with Sam Parks?"

Shortly after, little Tim McCarthy, looking very uncomfortable, was carried down the stairs in the same way. He was carried to the street, where he was met by a yelling crowd. Parks is so thin that the big man who carried him trotted up the stairs. The executive board of the union held a meeting to instruct the four delegates as to what to say to the Iron League.

"You can say," said one of the housemembers, "that President Neidig is no figure at the meeting that we fly. We listen to him, but Sam's the real thing."

The board of governors of the employers' association will meet to-day to accept the unexpected turn of affairs in the Iron workers' action rejecting the overtures of the Iron League.

TRAIN ROBBER CAPTURED.

One Armed desperado Shot and Will Lose One of His Legs.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 31.—Ben W. Starnes, alias Stratten, the one-armed train robber, was brought back to his old cell at the Federal penitentiary this morning, after an absence of nine days. He is under a life sentence. Starnes was recaptured a few miles from Lexington Junction, early this morning.

Deputy Warden Lenon and the guards behaved as they were afraid of Starnes, and watched the cross roads leading to the west Missouri. At 1 o'clock this morning a man was seen coming down the road toward them. They called out, but the man dropped to his knees and they heard the click of a gun. Anderson fired and the bullet struck Starnes between the hip and knee and he staggered downward, shattering the bone and coming out close to the ankle. The leg will be amputated.

Starnes was serving a life sentence for holding up a passenger train single-handed. He stuffed the empty sleeve of his coat with straw, fastened a revolver to the cuff, and with a pistol in his hand overawed the train crew.

MURDER CLUE IS EXPLAINED.

Woman Tells About Bloody Clothes Found After the Roxbury Assault.

Mrs. E. C. Taylor, superintendent of the North New York branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, went to the Alexander avenue police station last night and cleared up the mystery surrounding the finding of a bundle of blood-stained garments at the foot of Lincoln avenue on July 9.

The clothes were found on the day after the murder of Charles Roxbury, and the detectives, tried hard, for a few days, to connect the clothes in some way with that crime.

CROWD FALLS INTO RIVER.

Bridge Gives Way at Portland—Three Bodies Recovered.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 31.—Over 100 persons were thrown into Willamette River this afternoon by the breaking of the span of a bridge, but nearly all were rescued with small boats. How many were drowned is not yet known, but three bodies have been recovered. Scores of people were hurt by falling timbers.

Thousands of people had congregated on the bridge to watch Clarence Lutz, an armless man, swim the river, which is about three-eighths of a mile wide. The people crowded against the railing of the passenger track of the bridge, which is an old one of wood.

Just after Lutz reached the shore a small portion of the walk gave way and precipitated the people onto a bannhouse moored under the bridge. Many people slid off the bannhouse into the river, but nearly all were picked up by small boats in the vicinity.

The dead are: Minnie Raymond, aged 18; Lottie Cameron, aged 16; an unidentified boy, aged 15. It is feared that others were drowned, but because of the crowd it is impossible to get accurate returns. Many strangers were in the city.

KISHINEFF RIOTERS IN JAIL.

Twenty-seven Sentenced and Forty-five Others Are Awaiting Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, July 31.—Mrs. R. H. Savage, who went to Kishineff to visit her daughter, whose husband is the local marshal of nobility, now writes to a Breslau newspaper that twenty-seven of the rioters have been condemned to penal servitude for terms varying from two months to a year.

Forty-five others are awaiting trial. Mrs. Savage's daughter hid about forty fugitives in the cellar of her residence, but her servants begged that the refugees be turned out, lest the mob attack the house.

Mrs. Savage says that robbery in Kishineff is rampant. The Governor's hands were tied and he could do nothing. Immediately after the massacre, of which he was an unwilling spectator, Gov. von Raaben hastened to St. Petersburg and asked an audience of the Czar. Although as Governor of Kishineff he had the right of audience on important occasions, he did not succeed in reaching his Majesty.

Mrs. Savage confirms the reports that the massacre could have been easily prevented. She says that one officer and three soldiers kept thirty or forty of the rioters back.

It is the general opinion in Kishineff that the Government hopes by encouraging persecution of the Jews to divert attention from nihilism and socialism.

The plan, however, will not succeed. When the people have tasted blood and plunder the Russian aristocracy will be in danger of their lives.

TWO SHOT IN WKEPORT RIOT.

Bystanders Who Were Watching The Between Strikers and Non-Union Men.

McKEESPORT, Pa., July 31.—A riot occurred here to-day between strikers and non-union men on one of the principal business streets, and one man was fatally shot while another was made a cripple for life. Both were bystanders and had no connection with the strike. The injured are: Joseph Mund, employee of the tube works, shot in the back; John Cameron, employee of the Wood Street Mills, shot in the knee.

Two non-union men, Charles King and Alfred Dolio, fired the shots and are locked in the police station. While the prisoners were being taken to the jail the mob of 300 strikers threatened to take the prisoners from the officers and for a time the situation seemed serious.

The fight started while strikers were attempting to get the non-union men to stop on the street and debate the strike situation, when, it is said, King drew a gun and fired.

The crowd then tore on their way from work and had stopped to see the non-union men pass from the mills.

Mayor Falkenstein, who is absent from the city, has been telegraphed by citizens to return and restore order.

BOTH HAD FRACTURED SKULLS.

Two Men Who Were Supposed at First to Be Drunk Died in Hospital.

CORNER BROUEN has directed the police of the Leonard street station to investigate the circumstances of the death of John Monahan, who was removed to the Hudson street hospital yesterday morning after he had been locked up on a charge of intoxication. Monahan was a laborer and lived at 109 West Washington street. He was found in the Chambers street ferry house by Policeman Lewis, who thought he was asleep. The man was locked up on a charge of intoxication and it soon became apparent that he was very ill. He died shortly after his removal to the hospital, and it was found later that his skull was fractured.

William Shepherd, who had been in the alcoholic ward of the Bradford street hospital, Brooklyn, for many days, was found after death to have suffered from a fractured skull, and Magistrate Furlong has determined to ascertain how it was that Surgeon Jones of the hospital, Dr. Hall of the alcoholic ward and Dr. John T. Fitzgerald, the superintendent, did not discover the fact until there had been a post-mortem.

Shepherd was a boatman of Canarsie and he was sent to the hospital after a row with another boatman, Adolphus Clive, on June 29. Shepherd was unconscious three hours after the row. He had never been able to make an ante-mortem statement.

FIRE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Young Canadian Objected to It Being Placed Above the Union Jack.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 31.—When the Belleville Varu went into Trenton floating two flags, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, on her main flagstaff, which reaches high above the wheelhouse, some young men protested against the United States flag having a higher position than the Union Jack. Their protests not being heeded, one of them secured a rifle and fired several shots at the flagstaff on which the United States flag flew, and then the emblem was hauled down.

The Varu had just come from the Thousand Islands, in which locality both flags are shown.

Special Horseman's Train to Saratoga. Leaves Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, Aug. 2. Arrive Saratoga about 6:00 clock. — A.P.

LITTAUER NOT EXONERATED.

HIS LAWYERS WILL APPEAR TO-DAY TO DEFEND HIM.

Garlington Reported Only the Testimony He Took—Judge Advocate General's Opinion, to Be Submitted To-day, Said to Be Unfavorable to Littauer.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—An authorized statement made at the War Department to-day is that there is no warrant for the statement that Representative Littauer has been exonerated from all complicity with Edmund R. Lyon in regard to the contracts made with Lyon by the Quartermaster's Department for the purchase of gloves and gaiters for the army.

Secretary Root has completed a preliminary examination of the report made by Col. E. A. Garlington, and late this afternoon it was referred to Judge Advocate General Davis of the army for a legal opinion on the questions involved. Secretary Root said this afternoon that Col. Garlington had not drawn any conclusions of his own, and that his action in this respect was in complete accordance with his instructions and with his duties as Inspector-General of the army.

It is pointed out that Col. Garlington was merely instructed to investigate and present to the Secretary of War the facts as disclosed by his investigation. This Col. Garlington has done and nothing more.

It is learned that there is no warrant whatever for the assumption that Secretary Root has made up his mind that Representative Littauer was not at fault in his connection with Lyon. On the contrary, it is declared very positively that there is no intention to find a legal and technical loophole by which Littauer may escape the consequences of wrongdoing, provided there is satisfactory proof that the law has been violated.

Representative Littauer has already engaged counsel to defend him before the War Department, and to-day Secretary Root received a communication from Edward Lauterbach of New York and Judge Milburn of Buffalo, asking that before he finally passes upon Representative Littauer's case he give him a hearing in Mr. Littauer's behalf. Secretary Root answered that he would receive them without delay, and fixed to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock as the hour when he would hear them.

It is believed here that Littauer was made acquainted several days ago with the fact that the testimony taken by Col. Garlington was not as favorable to him as he expected and that the report revealed some disagreeable features of his transactions with Lyon that needed further explaining to the Secretary of War. Upon first learning of the nature of Col. Garlington's report, the facts he had engaged Messrs. Lauterbach and Milburn to represent him in any subsequent proceedings.

Secretary Root will receive to-morrow an abstract of the opinion of Judge Advocate General Davis on the legal features of the case. The Secretary already knows that this opinion will not be favorable to Representative Littauer. Persons in the War Department who have been watching the investigation closely pointed out to-day that unless Gen. Davis had already formed an opinion to the effect that the law had been violated there would be no occasion for the visit of the attorneys representing Mr. Littauer. This, however, is not the only foundation for the belief held by War Department officers that Col. Garlington's statement of the facts, when considered in connection with the documents and testimony, will show that the law was violated.

UNION IN DYNAMITE PLOT.

More Evidence Against the Miners at Idaho Springs.

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—Evidence that the Idaho Springs Miners' Union has been implicated in the dynamite plot has been found on the person of H. E. Gregory of the Georgetown union, now under arrest for threats to blow up the Sun and Moon mines' power plant.

Among his papers was a letter from Chindler, financial secretary of the Idaho Springs Union, offering union funds and aid for the dynamiting of the plant. Other evidence incriminating the union officers and many members has been obtained by searching Gregory and Bate, ex-president of the body, now in jail.

Leaving citizens of Idaho Springs have taken up the case, and are developing damaging evidence against the Miners' Union. As a consequence, members are being ordered out of town, and all trains and vehicles arriving are closely watched to see that evicted men do not return, and to prevent officers of the Western Federation of Miners from entering the camp.

It has also developed that Philip Fire, the dynamiter who was found dead Tuesday night's experience, was not shot by a watchman, but was killed by some missile which tore through his body from neck to abdomen.

POISON HORSES IN REVENUE.

Two Cases on the East Side—Police Say It's a Common Revenge.

In front of the office of H. D. Hanson, a veterinary surgeon at 163 Eldridge street, lies the body of a horse. Just around the corner is the stable of Dr. J. B. Brattschneider, 48 Delancey street, in the body of a second. Rumors are floating around the East Side that they were poisoned. Moffat Smith, Hanson's assistant, is positive in his assertions and says that rats of apple or banana size in the case of the second horse, were used. No complaint has been received at the Eldridge street station, but Sgt. McAdams believes that the case was a sort of vendetta common in the district.

"We have had hundreds of cases since I have been here," he said. "There are ten or fifteen a season. One man got mad at another and feeds his horse a pill in the stall at night or drops it into his feed. Sometimes he feeds the horse a poisoned apple or banana. It is the case that have been here since I came and have never secured but one conviction."

SECY STOKES LEAVE YALE?

Inferred From Statement That He Will Remain One Year at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary of the Yale Corporation and assistant rector of St. Paul's Church, has announced to his congregation that he will not be a candidate for rector of St. Paul's to succeed Bishop-elect Edwin S. Lines, who goes to Newark, N. J. Mr. Stokes adds that he will remain for another year as assistant rector.

As President Smith of Trinity does not leave the Hartford college until about the time this notice of Mr. Stokes is taken to mean that at the close of this year he may leave the New Haven church to take President Smith's place.

TIERED OF BEING A SULTAN.

Ruler of Sulu Likes the Life in Singapore and May Stay There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MANILA, July 31.—It is reported that the Sultan of Sulu, who has been on a visit to Singapore for several months, is so infatuated with the new life there that he is contemplating a permanent stay. The Sultan possesses a comfortable income from the pearl fisheries, and disposed of his minor interests in Jolo before he departed.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR RUSSIA.

Admiralty Adopts a New Plan for Increase in the Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 1.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the completion of the Russian naval programme of 1898, at a cost of \$45,000,000, has almost trebled the strength of the Russian fleet in the Pacific.

The Admiralty has now settled upon a further naval programme, destined to be completed in 1908. This includes the construction of six battleships of 16,000 tons each and three armored cruisers.

PLAN ON CANAL TREATY NEWS.

Telegraphic Connection With Bogota Is Cut Off.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
COLON, July 31.—Telegraphic communication with Bogota is closed on the subject of the Panama Canal treaty. The latest news received from the capital in regard to the treaty was on July 14. The isthmus is quiet, but anxious.

WANTS